

# The Democratic Banner.

\$1.50 PER YEAR

MT. VERNON, O., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1914—No. 70

ESTABLISHED 1838

## THE FRENCH FORCES YIELDING GROUND

### Before The Progress Of The Kaiser's Fighting Machine

#### German Right Wing Advancing.

#### RESERVES CALLED OUT

#### Class of 1914 Will Give at Least 200,000 Men.

#### RUSSIAN INVASION UNCHECKED

German Troops Forced to Abandon Vistula River at Several Points. While Koenigsburg is Undergoing Bombardment—Kaiser Hurrying Troops From Belgium to East Prussia to Meet the Czar's Legions. Progress of Austrian Campaign.

London, Aug. 31.—An official announcement on the situation in the north of France, issued by the French war office, reads: "The progress of the German right wing has obliged us to yield ground on our left."

The French ministry of war announces that it has been decided to call out the class of 1914, which will give at least 200,000 additional troops, and also to call out the active reserve and the eldest classes of the territorial reserve.

After four days of desperate fighting, the British army in France is rested, refitted and reinforced for the next great battle, according to an announcement by Lord Kitchener, secretary of state for war. In a statement based on reports from Sir John French, commander of the British expeditionary forces, the secretary says that the British, after struggling against tremendous odds, retired to a new line of defense. Their casualties are between 5,000 and 6,000.

The battle line of the allies now runs through Laberley, Lecateau and Cambrai. The Germans report that their forces have reached Quentin and are advancing from there towards the fortified positions of Laferre. The mayor of Boulogne denies that that city has been taken by the Germans.

The Russian invasion.

Russia's invasion of Germany continues successfully along the entire line of battle, according to a St. Petersburg dispatch. German troops have been forced to abandon the Vistula river at several points and are being driven back rapidly all along the line of this river, which is of great strategic importance. Battle lines cover two widely separated regions, the northern Russian army engaging the Germans south of Koenigsburg, the siege of which had been begun, and the southern force assailing the Austrians near Lemberg, Austrian Galicia. In a fight with the Austrians, the Russians achieved a victory, killing 8,000 Austrians and capturing many prisoners.

Germany is sending troops from Belgium to East Prussia to meet the Russians as rapidly as the railroads can carry them. One hundred and thirty-six trains loaded with soldiers crossed from Belgium into Prussia. The garrison of Germans holding Brussels has been cut to 300 men.

Dispatches from Austrian headquarters state that 1,000,000 men are engaged in the battle on the Austro-Russian frontier. The battle line extends from the Vistula river to the Danube river, over 100 miles. The Russians have penetrated more than twenty miles into Austrian territory. Scattered encounters in eastern Galicia have developed into a general battle, extending 100 miles, from the

southern district of Lublin, in Russian Poland, to a point beyond Lemberg, in Galicia.

British Seize Apla.

The official information bureau announces that Apla, a seaport of Upolu, Samoan Islands, and capital of the German part of the group, surrendered on the morning of Aug. 29 to a British force from New Zealand. Germany's Samoan territory has been considered her most strategic possession in the Pacific. Following the dissolution of the agreement of 1889, by which the United States, Germany and Great Britain joined in guaranteeing the neutrality and independence of the Samoan group, a treaty of partition was signed in Washington in 1899.

An official statement issued by the admiralty says that of 1,200 men composing the crews of the German warships sunk off Helgoland Friday, only 350 were saved. Twenty-nine killed and thirty-eight wounded was the price in men paid by the British for the naval action.

VON BETHMANN-HOLLWEG

Kaiser William's Adviser and  
Chancellor of German Empire.



FRENCH HOLDING LINE

Fighting in Vosges Notable For Great Number of Casualties.

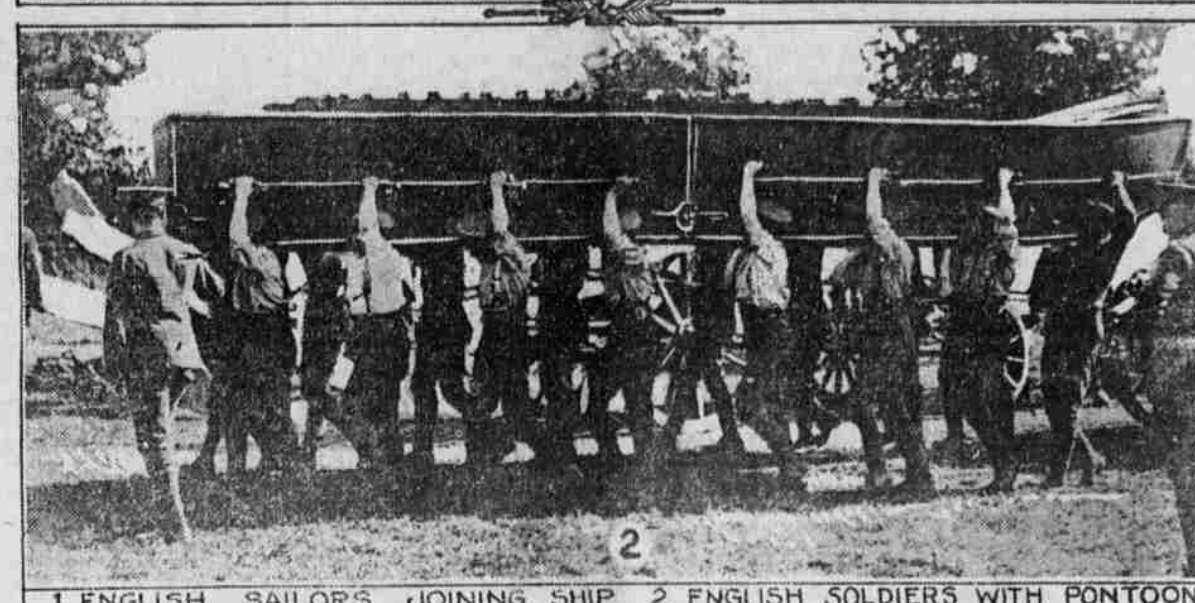
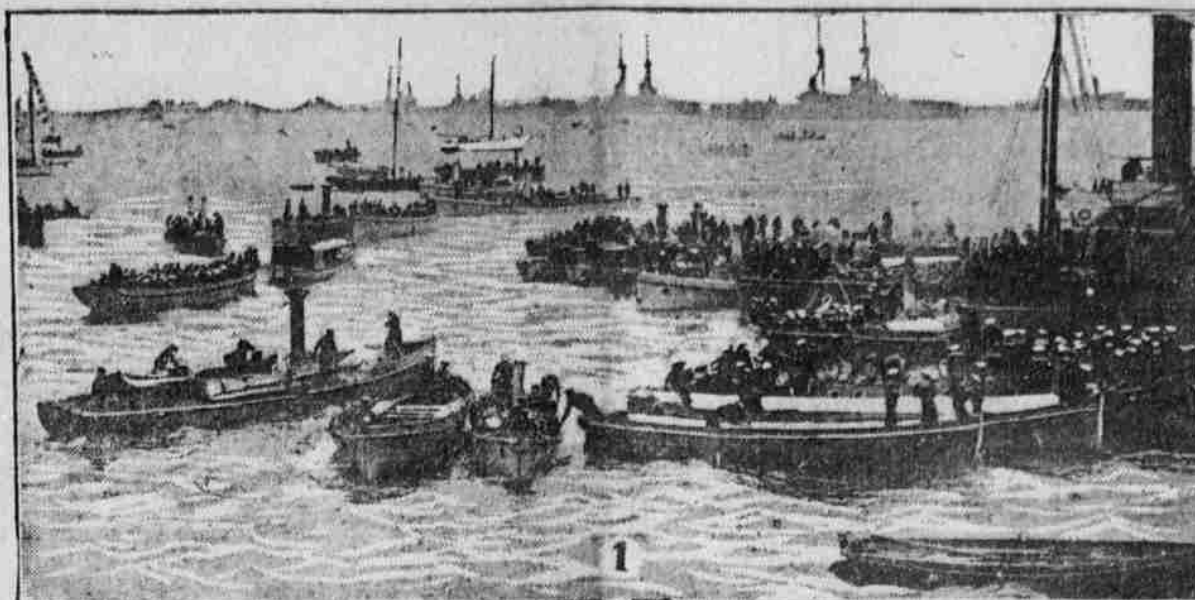
Washington, Aug. 31.—The following dispatch was received from the Paris foreign office by the French embassy:

"Along our line from the river Somme to the Vosges mountain ranges the defense is holding and the position and disposition of our forces was the same on Aug. 28 as last reported on the day preceding, Aug. 27."

"The testimony of German prisoners captured indicates that the actions in the Vosges region have been notable for the great number of casualties. The One Hundred and Twelfth and One Hundred and Forty-second German regiments of infantry were so depleted after three days of fighting that the two were combined in a single organization of less than full regimental strength. A German regiment of infantry numbers 3,000 men."

"The Russians have captured Allenstein and invested the city of Koenigsburg. A great battle is in progress in Galicia, Austria, along an immense battle front extending from the Vistula river to Lemberg."

## ENGLAND HURRIES FURTHER MOBILIZATION OF TROOPS AND VESSELS FOR GREAT CONFLICT



1 ENGLISH SAILORS JOINING SHIP 2 ENGLISH SOLDIERS WITH PONTOON

England is raising as big an army as she can to send to France to aid those already fighting there. By land and sea she is preparing for the su-

preme struggle of her history. Englishmen now realize that this war means her very existence. One of these pictures shows sailors embark-

ing in small boats for the battleships. The other shows soldiers carrying a pontoon for bridge building. It looks like a huge coffin.

### FUGITIVES RETURN,

Following Great German Victory Over Russian Invading Army.

Washington, Aug. 31.—The German embassy received the following wireless message from Berlin via the Sayville wireless station on Long Island, N. Y.:

"The government authorities in East Prussia have recalled the fugitive citizens of that section of the empire following the prodigious German victory over the Russian invading army at Gigenburg." The battle of Gigenburg, according to the dispatches made public at the German embassy, was fought on Friday and resulted in the turning back of a Russian force of five army corps.

At Berlin, Professor Delbrueck has explained the unheard of unanimity among Germans as based upon a patriotic conviction that the present war constitutes a struggle for the existence of Germany's civilization which has been forced upon the two German peoples."

### TURKEY MAY FIGHT

Mohammedan Uprising Would Be Fatal to Great Britain.

Washington, Aug. 31.—The German embassy received the following message from Berlin via the Sayville wireless station on Long Island:

"Former Minister Burns (John Burns, the noted British labor leader and recently a member of the Asquith cabinet), in a speech against the present policy of Earl Grey, has caused a deep impression throughout Europe, and particularly in England, by his hints of the possible fatal consequences to Great Britain through the threatened uprising of the Mohammedan subjects of the crown in view of the news from Turkey, which forebodes active participation by the Mussulman empire against Russia and Great Britain."

### DROPS BOMBS ON PARIS

Daring German Aviator Flies Over the French Capital.

Paris, Aug. 31.—A German aviator flew over Paris in an aeroplane and dropped five bombs. They did only trifling damage.

The bombs fell in the most populous quarter of the city. In one case two women were wounded. One bomb fell in front of the shop of a baker and wine merchant, two on the Quai de Valmy, one of which did not explode; the other struck the walls of the night refuge behind St. Martin's hospital.

Collide With Automobiles. Camden, N. J., Aug. 31.—Three motorcyclists collided with automobiles in this city and were seriously injured. One will probably die.

## RESENT ADVENT OF ALIEN RACES

### Germans Do Not Relish Fighting Yellows and Blacks.

### ENVOY VON BERNSTORFF TALKS

Lays Special Stress on Employment of African Colonists and East Indians For Service in War Zone. Justifies Bombardment of Fortified Towns From Airships—German View of the Situation.

New York, Aug. 31.—Discussing the advent of East Indians, African and Japanese troops in the field against Germany, Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, declared that the German nation greatly resented being called upon to fight these black and yellow races.

"While I do not resent personally any criticism we have been receiving, as we have nothing to excuse or conceal," he said, "I do resent any attack on the fair name of the German army when the flower of the German nation has taken up arms to defend their country against tremendous odds, and in doing so has to fight with Africans, East Indians and other men of the Asiatic races."

Count Von Bernstorff was laying special stress, he said, on French African colonists who have been called into the war, and also on the report that England would call her Indian troops into the field against Germany and Austria. Germany resents this more than the entrance of Japanese into the conflict, he said.

Count Von Bernstorff discussed the justification of the Germans in bombarding Antwerp from airships. He said: "My opinion is that it is justifiable because Antwerp is a fortress which we are besieging and which we intend to take if we can."

"Have any of the belligerents attacked fortified cities from the air?" the ambassador was asked.

"Well, the French did it over Nuremberg," he said. "As to the report that the Germans have been dropping bombs on Paris, which just reached me, is true, I believe it to be justifiable, the same motive applying as in the case of Antwerp. Fortresses have always been built for the purpose of

resisting attacks. Nonbelligerents should leave a besieged city or else take the consequences."

"In your opinion was the burning of Louvain in accordance with the rules of war?" was another query put by the reporter.

"I certainly do," the count replied with feeling, "especially after having read the official statement of the German authorities concerning the mistreatment of German soldiers by civilians."

### Arrive With Refugees.

New York, Aug. 31.—The American liner St. Paul and the French liner Espagne brought to this port a total of 1,694 American tourists, who from various parts of the European continent made their way to Liverpool and Havre respectively. There were few notable among them, but a considerable number of needy persons who just managed to get their passage.

### Austrians Loot Town.

Nish, Servia, Aug. 31.—Servian troops entering (name of town deleted by censor) found half the town had been pillaged by the Austrians. In two of the main streets every house had been looted and some of them burned. In one house twenty girls were found dead. Sixty Servian prisoners are said to have been executed.

### German Samoa Surrenders.

London, Aug. 31.—The official bureau issued the following announcement: "The colonial office has received a telegram from the governor of New Zealand stating that Apla, German Samoa, surrendered to an expeditionary force sent from New Zealand."

### BELLBOYS HEROES

Arouse Guests of Burning Hotel at Atlantic City.

Atlantic City, N. J., Aug. 31.—Heroism of negro bellboys, who fought with suffocating clouds of smoke while they rushed through narrow hallways, banging upon doors, arousing guests and rescuing small children probably averted serious loss of life in a fire of mysterious origin which threatened the Hotel Hesworth. Over 300 guests suffered heavy losses by the blaze, which swept through practically the whole of the fourth floor of the big rambling frame structure.

### Begins Pure Food Crusade.

Cleveland, Aug. 31.—With a court decision to the effect that use of coal tar coloring as a substitute for eggs is unlawful, Chemist White is preparing to wage a vigorous crusade against bakers and manufacturers of food products who use the adulterant.

### SIR JOHN FRENCH

English General Reports Defeat of the British Troops.



### OHIO HAPPENINGS

Massillon Field Abandoned. Massillon, O., Aug. 31.—The end of operations in the Massillon coal mining district came today, when the Massillon Coal Mining company began the operation of Charlotte mine No. 27, at Stanwood, said to be the largest basin of coal now remaining in the section, which for nearly seventy-five years has been a famous producer. The same company will open another new mine at West Lebanon, and the two will employ 300 men.

Shot In Quarrel. Ashville, O., Aug. 31.—Harry Carpenter, poolroom proprietor, shot Carl Pettibone, laborer, in the street here during a quarrel. Carpenter fired three shots, one of which hit Pettibone in the head and another penetrated his lung. Carpenter was taken to Circleville and later released under \$1,000 bond.

Toledo Man Prisoner of War. Toledo, Aug. 31.—William Weber, thirty, a German reservist, is a prisoner of war in London.

### To Escape a Mob.

Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 31.—William Cook, charged with killing his wife and niece a year ago, was brought to Nashville from Murfreesboro to escape a mob. He was convicted, but the verdict was reversed by the supreme court. He beat his victims' brains out.

### Rail Mill Resumes.

Harrisburg, Pa., Aug. 31.—The rail mill of the Pennsylvania Steel company at Steelton resumed today after several weeks' suspension.

### LIVE STOCK AND GRAIN

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.

Cattle—Beefers, \$9.75@10.25; steers, \$8.25@9.40; stockers and feeders, \$5.50@8.75; cows and heifers, \$3.80@9.25; calves, \$7.50@11.25.  
Hogs—Light, \$8.50@9.40; mixed, \$8.05@9.40; heavy, \$8.50@9.25; rough, \$8.50@9.70; pigs, \$5.00@8.65.  
Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, \$4.75@5.65; yearlings, \$5.00@5.50; lambs, \$6.00@7.25; Wheat—No. 2 red, 21.07@21.10; No. 2 white, 20.15@20.18; Oats—No. 2 white, 47.14@48.40.

EAST BUFFALO, Aug. 31.

Cattle—Prime steers, \$9.25@9.75; shipping, \$9.25@9.75; butchers, \$7.50@8.50; heifers, \$6.50@8.25; cows, \$4.75@5.25; calves, \$5.00@5.12.  
Hogs—Heavy, \$8.00@9.70; mixed, \$8.70@9.85; Yorkers, \$9.25@9.50; pigs, \$5.75@7.25; rough, \$5.25@5.50; stags, \$6.50@7.25.  
Sheep and Lambs—Yearlings, \$4.50@5.75; wethers, \$5.25@5.75; ewes, \$2.50@5.75; mixed sheep, \$5.25@5.75; lambs, \$5.00@6.45.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 31.

Cattle—Choice fat steers, \$8.25@9.50; heifers, \$7.00@7.50; butcher bulls, \$6.25@7.75; cows, \$5.75@6.25; milchers and springers, \$4.75@7.75; calves, \$9.50@11.50.

Hogs—Yorkers, light Yorkers and mediums, \$8.50; heavy, \$9.25; pigs, \$5.25; rough, \$5.25; stags, \$7.50.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 31.

Cattle—Heavy steers, \$9.00@9.25; fat steers, \$8.00@9.15; heifers, \$8.10@8.60; calves, \$4.75@5.25; butchers, \$7.60@8.25; milch cows, \$5.00@5.25; calves, \$11.50.  
Hogs—Heavy, \$9.40; Yorkers, \$9.65; pigs, \$5.00.  
Sheep and Lambs—Top sheep, \$5.25; top lambs, \$5.25.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 31.

Cattle—Steers, \$5.50@9.25; cows, \$5.00@7.75; heifers, \$4.75@5.25; calves, \$7.50@11.50.  
Hogs—Packers and butchers, \$5.15@9.20; common to choice, \$6.00@9.40; pigs and lights, \$5.25@9.20; stags, \$5.00@7.25.  
Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, \$5.00@5.45; lambs, \$5.00@5.50.

BOSTON, Aug. 31.

Wool—Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces: Delaine washed, 32s; XX, 31c; half blood combing, 28s@28.5c; three eighths blood combing, 28s@28.5c; delaine unwashed, 27s@28c.

TOLEDO, Aug. 31.

Wheat, \$1.12 1/4; corn, \$0.84; oats, \$0.50; clover seed, \$10.90.

## RELENTLESS PURSUIT

### Of The Allies In Northern France

### Germans Gave Retreating Foes Not a Moment's Rest.

### RETIRING COLUMNS HAMMERED

Airships, Armored Motor Cars, Cavalry and Artillery Employed by the Kaiser's Men in the Pursuit—Correspondent's Story of the Fall of Namur and Defeat of the French and English Troops.

London, Aug. 31.—A special correspondent at Amiens telegraphs a long story regarding the seriousness of the situation in northern France. He says:

"Along the Sambre river and in the angle of the Sambre and the Meuse the French, after days of long, gallant fighting, broke, Namur fell, and General Joffre was forced to order a retreat along the whole line. The Germans, fulfilling the one best of all the precepts of war, never gave the retreating allies a single moment's rest. The pursuit was immediate, relentless, unrelenting. Aeroplanes, Zeppelins, armored motor cars, cavalry, were loosed like arrows from a bow and served immediately to harass the retreating columns and also to keep the German staff fully informed of the movements of the allies."

"The British fell back through Beval, on the front between Valenciennes and Maubeuge, then through Le Quesnoy, where there was desperate fighting southwards. Continuously the retreating columns were harassed by the broken army fought its way desperately. At many stands it was forced backwards, ever backwards, by the sheer, unconquerable mass and numbers of the enemy."

"In scattered units, with the enemy ever on its heels, the Fourth division, on its last of 20,000 fine troops, streamed southward. Our losses were great, and I have seen the broken bits of many regiments, but let me repeat there is no failure of discipline, no panic, no throwing up of the sponge. Apparently every division of the expeditionary force has been in action. Some lost nearly all their officers. Regiments were broken to bits, but the good discipline and the fine spirit kept the fragments together."

### Need More Men.

Summing up, the correspondent concludes: "The first great German effort has succeeded. The expeditionary force won imperishable glory, but they need more men, more men. The investment of Paris can not be hastened from the field of possibility."

The official press bureau of the war office issued the following statement:

"During four days, from Aug. 23 to Aug. 26, inclusive, the British troops, conforming to the general movement of the French armies, resisted and checked the German advance and withdrew to new lines of defense. The battle began at Mons Aug. 23 with a stubborn German attack which was completely checked on the British front. The Germans made vigorous efforts with superior numbers to prevent the safe withdrawal of the British force and drive it into the fortress of Maubeuge. These efforts were frustrated by the steadiness and skill with which the British retirement was effected. Very heavy losses were inflicted on the enemy, far exceeding ours."

### SEES PARIS BESIEGED

Editor Believes French Will Win If They Hold Fast.

Paris, Aug. 31.—Humanity sums up the situation in this way: "It is inconceivable that we have been repulsed from the frontiers. It is true that our line of defense approaches Paris. It is undeniable that the investment of Paris has become a possibility and even a probability. Even so, the struggle will continue more implacable and more violent than ever. During these episodes England continues to send troops and Russia draws nearer and nearer to Berlin. The enemy diminishes under action and by fatigue, and Germany suffers famine. We must inevitably conquer if we hold fast."